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WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
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Itching Burning Scaly Blotchy Humors

Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by

Cuticura

The itching and burning I suffered in my feet and limbs for three years were terrible. At night they were worse and would keep me awake a greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor, as I was travelling on the road most of my time, also one of our city doctors. None of the medicines I had been using. I found them of so many different kinds that I concluded I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. I had frequently been urged to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I had no faith in them. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try them. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years when I could have used CUTICURA remedies. H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

Complete Treatment \$1.25,

Consists of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when physicians, hospitals, and all else fail. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of bathes for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated or toilet soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

POTATOES \$1.20 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices \$1.50 up. 1000 bushels of Green, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and \$1.00 for Catalogue and 10 days' treatment.

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JOHN A. SALLER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. A. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

PISON'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

BEST CURE FOR COUGH, SPITTING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. Sold by druggists.

GERMAN FARM SCHOOLS.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRACTICAL METHODS PURSUED.

The Institution at Altter Provides Instruction in Fruit Culture, Vegetable Growing and General Farming—Practical Horticulture For Our Schools.

CIRCULARS recently issued by the Department of Agriculture describe with some detail a German garden school. Most of the common schools in small German villages, it says, have attached to them a little garden. This is designed primarily for the comfort of the teacher, as it enables him to raise a few vegetables and fruits and thus supplement his modest salary; but here and there a teacher turns it to professional use by encouraging the children to take an interest in it. They will then no longer content themselves with the pictorial charts on the walls of the schoolroom, but will add to the study of these an acquaintance with the real flowers and fruits, birds, insects and worms found outside. The same habits of inquiry and analysis which are acquired from a well-directed kindergarten are stimulated by this simple nature-study, and the elements of husbandry thus picked up are not unlikely to be of real value later in life.

A school at Altter, with 400 pupils and six teachers, has for one of its compulsory features two hours a week of instruction in fruit culture, gardening and general farming during the last two years of the course. The school is fortunate in its situation, being in a rich region which has been turned by intensive farming into one vast garden, where vegetables alternate with orchards, with occasional strips of grain or forage plants. Nearly every household in Altter is an experienced gardener. His wife and children work in the field with him, so that the youngsters early acquire a good general understanding of garden operations. For this reason the principal of the school has addressed his special attention to fruit-culture, which is not so widely understood. His whole garden contains about a half-acre. Dwarf fruits border the paths. A nursery grown from seeds planted by the children, and afterward grafted and pruned by them, occupies a prominent place; while currants, gooseberries, raspberries and other small fruits fill in every foot of the available space remaining.

The boys of the higher grade do all the spading, planting, pruning and harvesting, under the direction of the principal, who works with them. About twenty of the boys work in the garden at a time. On the occasion of one visit a part of the pupils were found sowing seed, while others were covering it with the necessary depth of soil; still others were laying out paths, picking dead leaves off stems, replanting empty beds, watering the sown seed, etc. A few days later the dwarf fruit trees required pruning, and the boys did it with their own hands; but not until, in each case, the twig to be pruned had been examined and the exact spot fixed for applying and explaining why that, and no other, should be chosen.

The principle underlying the rotation of crops is taught by intensive farming in this garden, where the same soil is utilized for two or three crops during the growing season, and the produce sold. This system has the double value of teaching the children what particular crops succeed each other to best advantage, and also how the fruits should be prepared and put up for market. Harmful insects and diseases, as soon as detected anywhere, are made a subject of special study for the whole class, and the children learn to hunt down the same noxious agents in their parents' gardens at home.

Bees are not included in the regular curriculum, but incidentally they are sometimes turned to account, and a hive is always kept in the garden. One morning a swarm flew by the school windows and alighted on a small tree. The children were at once set to study it. The queen was singled out and placed in the hive, the workers were gathered and put with her, and a new colony was formed.

The principal of the school at Altter has taught there for thirty-two years, and has made a specialty of horticulture from the first. He is of the opinion that the influence of the children's garden-study has extended through the whole village. While it may not be solely accountable for the high degree of perfection in the intensive farming of the district, it has undoubtedly produced its effect in the introduction of the best varieties of fruit and vegetables there. The children seem to enjoy their garden work. They gather seedlings from the forest, graft them at home, and are soon owners of their own fruit trees; and nearly all of them have little flower-gardens or potted plants for their exclusive property.

This school, it should be said, is not a sample of the rural common schools generally, even in the same province. Most of the teachers, unfortunately, are recruited from the cities, and lack anything more than a theoretical knowledge of the laws of plant-growth, which they impart to the children by use of books and charts. All this is regarded as having an educational value, but of course the practical instruction is much better. In view of the fact that most of our American teachers of country schools are of rural birth and early education, it seems a pity that practical horticulture could not be made a part of the normal curriculum through which they are expected to pass be-

fore receiving a charge. The opportunities for garden schools are abundant in every country settlement in the United States, and whole neighborhoods could be transformed in appearance, to say nothing of the matter of pecuniary profit, by a cultivated half-acre attached to each school.

A Bear, a Dog and a Tragedy.

One of the interesting features of the grounds surrounding the Soldiers' Home is the bear pen, just across the track from the main building; and the old black animal therein has been watched for hours at a time by the veterans when time hung heavily upon their hands. He is said to be inoffensive and entirely free from a quarrelsome disposition, and none of the old men would ever have believed that the bear would harm a kitten or break the crust on a meat pie.

They know differently now, however. They saw a tragedy not long ago which changed their minds and materially increased their opinions about his bearship. Among the visitors one afternoon were a woman and a little fellow, and he had one of those cute little terriers in his arms. He was delighted over the bear, and became so enthusiastic that he dropped his dog. The little pup scented a bone belonging to the bear, and he ran between the bars of the cage to grab it. The veterans who were looking saw one swift movement, about as rapid as a flash of lightning, and they heard something. A moment later there was a wail from the child. The body of the dog lay across the pen, limp and lifeless, and when it was fished out of the cage there was hardly an unbroken bone in the carcass. The child was inconsolable, the veterans were surprised, and a little wire screen has been placed about the base of that pen to keep inquisitive dogs from committing suicide.—Grand Rapids Press.

Whittier's Love of His Friends.

"No lapse of years dimmed Whittier's steady friendships," writes Samuel T. Pickard, who contributes a series of letters that passed between Gail Hamilton and the poet, in the Ladies' Home Journal. One of the letters that Whittier wrote to Gail Hamilton is dated September, 1887, when the poet was in his eightieth year:

"I was gladdened last evening by the sight of thy handwriting. If I do not see my dear old friends often I never forget them. In these lonely latter days I love to recall thy pleasant visits to our Amesbury home when Elizabeth was with me. I am getting to be an antiquity. I seem to have pretty much outlived the world. The last year has gone hard with me. I have as usual spent some weeks in New Hampshire, but have returned without the usual benefit. Why will thee not drive over here (to Danvers); or, better still, come to Amesbury, and spend a night as in the old time? I expect to be there the first week in October. God bless thee! Think of me always as thy affectionate friend."

Story of Kipling's Child.

This tale has to do with Kipling's little lost Josephine. Once the poet was driving up Arundel street in London toward the Strand when, all of a sudden, the band of the "bobby" ahead was raised. The word was passed down the street that Her Majesty was coming along the Strand on an official visit to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Josephine had never seen the Queen and Kipling thought it was a good opportunity to instill a little reverence in her. He raised the child high in his arms that she might see Victoria. The outriders pranced by, followed by the royal carriage. When it was all over, Kipling put down the child. He said, "Well, Josephine, what did you think of it?"

Much to his amazement, the child replied, "Papa, did you see the funny red soldiers on horseback?"

Thereafter Kipling never exerted himself to point out Her Majesty to any member of his family.

The Wolverine.

The poet Campbell went so far as to speak of "Erie's bank, where tigers creep along," but this way very far-fetched. The wolverine, from which Michigan has been named, has always had, however, the reputation of being a most ferocious creature. These stories are not wholly unfounded, although no doubt greatly exaggerated. The wolverine is usually about two and a half feet long without the tail, which would make a considerably greater length. Its back is somewhat arched, its head is broad and rounding to form its nose. Its legs are short and thick. The fur is a dark brown, nearly black in winter, with a light stripe along the upper part of each side meeting on the back, and another across the forehead. It feeds on small animals and is very fond of robbing traps. It is classed with the bear family, but in some respects is allied to the weasel tribe. Only at night does it leave its hiding place.

Overheard in a Public Library.

A Boston Journal correspondent overheard this at the public library: "Can you tell me where the genealogical room is?" asked the pleasant-faced old woman of the polite colored attendant.

"Genealogical room, ma'am? Yes, ma'am. The gin'ral room is up one flight, ma'am, and the logical room is up two flights, ma'am. Yes, ma'am."

Pine Tree 700 Years Old.

A well-known scientist furnishes some information in regard to the ages of trees. He assigns to the pine tree 500 to 700 years as the maximum, 425 years to the silver fir and 170 to the ash.

If you think of taking a course for the Census or for Civil Service we can be of assistance to you.

We do not pretend to give you the questions you will be asked, but we know the scope of the examinations, and we instruct you along the proper lines and no time is wasted on subjects that do not pertain to the examination. Only a small percentage of those who enter the examinations succeed in passing with an average sufficiently high to place them on the eligible list. In the Civil Service it is not sufficient for one to simply pass the examination, but it is necessary for him to pass with an average that will place his name sufficiently high on the list of eligibles for his name to be reached when a clerk is called for from his State. Our charges for preparation are ten dollars, and for this sum we will prepare you until you pass the examination. If for any reason you should fail the first time, it will cost you nothing to take the examination again. Not one of our pupils so far has failed to pass the Census office examination, and by reading the following testimonials you will see that many of them have already been successful. Your attention is called to the strong endorsement of Hon. Herman W. Snow, ex-Congressman from 9th district, Illinois. He sent his son to our school and delivered the annual address at our commencement exercises, and he knew all about our work and our success in securing employment for our pupils. The following is his testimonial: "For thorough course and genial and efficient teachers this school has no equal. In the way of securing positions it is not surpassed by any in Washington." Our school is highly endorsed by Messrs. Weller & Repetti, the largest real estate firm on Capitol Hill; also K. Allan Lovell, Esq., Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. He says among other things, "My daughter has made steady progress in her studies and I highly commend the college to others." Our school is highly endorsed by Mr. B. H. Warner, of this city, who delivered our annual address at the commencement exercises of the college some years ago. The school is highly endorsed by Mr. John E. Herrell, president National Capital Bank of this city. We have been a depositor with his bank for at least ten years and he knows our financial standing better than any other person. Should you wish to know our standing in the community and our ability to meet all obligations you can obtain that information by addressing Mr. J. E. Herrell. This school is highly commended by Mr. W. D. Campbell, one of the largest lumber dealers in the city. He has sent three young men, in whom he was interested to our school, paying all their expenses, and afterwards wrote us a very fine letter, commending our methods and the efficiency of our teachers. Mr. Conkling, who holds a very responsible position in the Navy Department, sent two sons to our school and has the following to say: "I have visited Wood's Commercial College a number of times and noted the discipline, methods of instruction and work, and I desire to say that the discipline is excellent, the methods of instruction are superior and the work thorough and practical, and of the greatest importance to the business of the country. Surely this institution well deserves the patronage it is receiving." Dr. W. P. C. Hazen, director of National Capital Bank, and one of the most prominent physicians in this city, has written us a letter highly endorsing our school. The school is also highly endorsed by Hon. T. Stobo Farrow, ex-auditor for the War Department, who sent three children to our school, also by Mr. R. W. Dunn, one of the largest and best known coal merchants in Washington, who patronized our school by sending three of his children to us. The college is also recommended by Hon. J. W. Douglas, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Here are a few endorsements received recently: Gentlemen:—I want to thank you for getting me a position in the office of the Supervisor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There are cheaper schools than Wood's Commercial College, but they do not place their graduates in good positions. Your strong point is in looking after your pupils after they become proficient. You do not drop them as soon as they leave the school room. I wish to thank your excellent teachers in the departments of shorthand and typewriting. They are unequalled as instructors. Yours truly,

WALTER A. ENGLISH.

June 29, 1899.

To whom it may concern:

From experience I wish to say that any person who desires a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping will do well to attend Wood's Commercial College.

The principal is an instructor of many years experience and teaches thoroughly whatever he undertakes.

Very respectfully,

JAMES BARBER, White House.

Pror. C. F. Wood, 311 E. Capitol Street.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to tell you that I received my appointment and reported for duty this morning.

I passed the examination easily.

Respectfully,

SALLIE V. KENNER.

For further information call at 311 East Capitol Street, or address the Principal, Court St. West.

WOOD'S Commercial College

—AND—
CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL,

No. 311 EAST CAPITOL STREET.

Open all the Year.

To Young People:

Your future is before you. You wish to make the best use of it. In order to do this you must have special training and preparation. The educated have a vast advantage over the ignorant. Without education you must do the hardest work and receive the poorest pay. A generation ago a man could get along with little education, now that is impossible. Under modern systems of business he must be skilled and trained. He must know the laws of business; how to do business, and how to keep systematic records of business transactions.

Business Men Will Tell You

that they find the greatest difficulty in securing competent help to fill responsible positions which command the best salaries. There are plenty of CHEAP MEN. Plenty of men worth \$1.00 a day, but few can earn \$5.00 a day.

Wood's Commercial College

is conducted for the purpose of preparing young persons for business life. The Principal, Mr. Court F. Wood has been at the head of the school continuously during the past thirteen years.

A Thorough School.

Experienced and skillful teachers are in charge of every department. The discipline is strict. The systems and methods are radically different from other schools.

"If I Were Sure

of a situation, I would take the course." We answer, "To doubt is to fail." You will never succeed without this or some equivalent course of training. GET READY and BE READY when the opportunity offers. Situations and opportunities do not wait.

When the Call Comes

If you are not ready, another takes the place, and you are pushed aside. The world has no sympathy with irresolute, timid doubters. What it wants is MEN OF AMBITION, COURAGE, DETERMINATION; men with educated brains, pure hearts and willing hands, ready to EARN and DESERVE success.

Young Ladies

of sense and refinement who learn shorthand and typewriting thoroughly, can always turn their services into dollars. The Employment Bureau of this College places many young people in good paying situations every year FREE OF CHARGE.

There are Cheaper Schools

than Wood's Commercial College, that is, cheaper in rates of tuition, but our school is cheaper in the end. The superior advantages here far outweigh the difference of a few dollars in cost, and in matters of education, emphatically, THE BEST is the CHEAPEST.

Students Received

at any time and the term of each dates from the day of enrollment. School is in session throughout the year.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Office Drills, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Practical Grammar, Commercial Law, Business Practice, Rapid Calculations, Business Letter-Writing.

Evening School: Sessions held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 9 o'clock.